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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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Release:- May 10, 1943,

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3:00 P.M. (EASTERN TIME)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1932-41	1942 crop	1943 crop	Average 1932-41	1942 crop	1943 crop
ACREAGE						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	148,015	138,339	1 37,482	1 6,101	1 6,465	1 5,933
For harvest (1,000 acres)	38,229	35,666	33,310	3,293	3,837	3,137
Percent not harvested for grain....	20.6	7.0	11.1	46.2	40.6	47.1
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels).....	14.3	19.7	2 15.5	11.4	14.9	2 11.7
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels).....	550,181	703,253	2515,159	38,589	57,341	236,854
	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1932-41	1942	1943	Average 1932-41	1942	1943
CONDITION MAY 1 (percent).....	3 78	3 83	3 81	74	83	78
STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons).....	10,531	11,260	13,398	-----	-----	-----
Percent of previous year's crop....	12.7	11.9	12.7	-----	-----	-----

1 Acreage for all purposes.

2 Indicated May 1.

3 Condition of tame hay only.

APPROVED:

Claude B. Wickard

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

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CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1943

Crop prospects declined in most parts of the United States during April and were much less promising than at that time last year. In portions of several southwestern and west central States drought conditions developed to a point where crop losses had begun, but growing conditions were quite favorable in the Pacific Northwest, good in the main Corn Belt and fair to good in other areas east of the Mississippi River. Since May 1 rains have relieved the situation in part of the Southwest.

During April the rainfall in the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains averaged about 30 percent below normal for the month. In South Dakota, New Mexico, western and southwestern Texas, and western Oklahoma, crops and ranges were suffering for lack of rain. Larger areas including southeastern Montana, eastern Wyoming, part of eastern Colorado, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, western Kansas, eastern Oklahoma and much of Texas were dry and needed rain soon to prevent crop deterioration; but in most of these areas the subsoil still held considerable moisture and conditions were far better than at this season in the severe drought years. Most portions of North Dakota, Montana, and parts of Colorado have had fair rains late in April. In Iowa, the moderately dry weather, while not favorable for oats or hay, may help farmers to plant their full acreage of corn in good season. In this whole group of States between the Mississippi and the Rockies good growing weather during the rest of May could more than offset the unfavorable start.

East of the Mississippi River late frosts, severe freezes or alternate freezing and thawing, have caused extensive damage to fruit crops, to early southern vegetables and to some corn and cotton in the South. These conditions also caused somewhat more than the usual damage to winter wheat, winter barley, clover and alfalfa, delayed the opening of the new pasture season and retarded the progress of farm work, but may not materially reduce total agricultural production. In this area, moisture conditions were quite generally favorable in early May and farm work was going ahead rapidly. In the Northeast the very late start of the planting season may prevent some farmers from carrying out their plans but, on the whole, the delay does not seem likely to be important unless complicated by additional unfavorable weather.

West of the Rockies there has been a lack of rain in the South, but ample rain in the North. Western Colorado, western New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and Arizona need rain for ranges, for such dry land crops as are grown and for some of the irrigation systems which depend on current rainfall. In Idaho, Washington and Oregon the severe winter damaged some wheat and there has been some frost damage to early blooming fruits but in these States and California there have been good winter rains and there is an abundance of snow in the mountains and of water in storage for irrigation. In the Pacific Coast States, more than in most other parts of the country, industrial developments have absorbed many agricultural workers and small farm operators, but the strong demand for farm products of the area assures full utilization of most of the available crop land.

The hay crop appears to have had about an average start, but loss of alfalfa during the winter evidently was rather heavy. Growing conditions were still favorable in Wisconsin and Minnesota on May 1, but much more rain will be needed soon. Farther east, grass is late but prospects seem not far from average. Unless there are good rains in May the wild hay crop of Nebraska and South Dakota will be short. Allowing for about average production of kinds of hay not yet planted, present prospects are for a hay crop about equal to the average production during the last five years but 10 or 11 percent smaller than the record crop cut last year. Allowing for the large carryover from last year's hay crop and for the expected

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further increases in livestock, the supply of hay per unit of livestock next winter seems likely to be little more than the average during the pre-drought period, but substantially less than during the last 5 years. The quantity utilized last winter was the largest in many years owing to the very large number of consuming livestock and to exceptionally heavy feeding per head.

Prospects for winter wheat have declined quite generally and conditions on May 1 indicated prospects for a below average crop of 515 million bushels. This would be 43 million bushels below prospects on April 1 and more than 100 million below the very favorable prospects reported last fall. Rye production is estimated at less than 37 million bushels which would be about an average crop.

Rough approximations of the expected total production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1943 indicate a reduction of 14 percent from production in 1942. Plantings of cucumbers, cantaloups, and watermelons have been reduced sharply, and excluding these crops expected production in 1943 may be only about 10 percent below last year. Carrots and snap beans are about the only market vegetables now expected to show increases in production over last year. The decrease in commercial truck crops will, however, be offset to an unknown extent by the widespread increase in home gardens. Acreages of vegetables for canning and processing reported to date show an increase of about 3 percent. Excluding cucumbers for pickles, which show a material reduction in acreage, the increase is 4 percent. As yields of a number of these crops were unusually high last year production in 1943 does not seem likely to equal last year's unprecedented total.

Production of peaches in 1943 will be light, particularly the early crop in the Southern States where winter and spring freezes caused serious damage to fruit buds. Other deciduous fruits escaped freeze injury except locally in some States.

WHEAT: The indicated 1943 winter wheat production is 515,159,000 bushels, the smallest since 1935, 27 percent less than the 1942 crop and 6 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. This production allows for wheat which is expected to be harvested from a relatively large acreage of "volunteer" wheat in western Kansas, parts of adjacent States, and Texas. The acreage remaining for harvest -- 33,310,000 -- is 7 percent less than last year. Prospective abandonment from winter kill, insects, soil drifting, and other causes, including diversion to purposes other than for grain, is estimated at 11.1 percent. This figure is compared with 10.4 percent indicated on April 1, 7 percent for 1942, and 20.6 percent for the 10-year (1932-41) average. Abandonment due to winter killing is heavy in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other important soft wheat producing States. Abandonment also has been very heavy in the Pacific-Northwest, Montana, and South Dakota, because of poor plant development last fall and severe damage from low winter temperatures. Heavy loss of acreage in New Mexico can be attributed largely to dry soil conditions. In the southern Great Plains, timely rains early in April relieved the acute shortage of surface moisture but top soil was beginning to be quite dry by May 1. Subsoil moisture supplies are below last year in the western Great Plains but with moderate replenishment should carry the wheat crop to harvest. Cold dry weather prevailing during much of April retarded wheat growth and reduced moisture requirements. Green bugs have caused some loss in Oklahoma and parts of Texas. The indicated yield on May 1 is 15.5 bushels per harvested acre, compared with 19.7 bushels last year and an average of 14.3 bushels.

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RYE: Prospective production of rye is estimated at 36,854,000 bushels in the first forecast of the 1943 crop. The expected yield is 11.7 bushels per acre on 3,137,000 acres remaining for harvest. Indicated acreage and production are much lower than in 1942, which was a near-record year, and they are slightly below the 1932-41 average.

Yield prospects were above average in the major rye-producing West North Central region and adjacent States of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Colorado, also in 5 South-eastern rye-growing States and along the Pacific coast, but exceeded last year in only one State, -- Missouri. In the 6 States touching the Ohio River, prospects were below last year and below average. Only slight shifts from the usual proportion of the crop to be harvested for grain were indicated. A slight percentage increase in several West North Central States is more than offset by decreases in other sections.

OATS (SOUTHERN STATES): Prospective production of oats in the Southern States is higher than at this time last year, but still below average. Condition was reported at 63 percent, compared with 58 on May 1, 1942 and the 1932-41 May 1 average of 69 percent. In Oklahoma and Texas, where more than half of the planted acreage of the southern area is located, freezing weather caused heavy abandonment and thin stands. Some acreage was plowed up and replanted. Frosts in mid-April and continued cool weather delayed progress of the crop in most of the South, with some loss by winter-kill on heavy, wet soils. Progress varies from plants well headed on fall-sown acreage in the southernmost sections to retarded development of spring plantings. Southern farmers report 55 percent of their acreage fall-sown. The slight increase in spring-sown acreage probably is due to increased replanting after winter losses.

HAY: The estimated 13,398,000 tons of hay on farms May 1, 1943 were roughly 2 million tons more than a year earlier and were the largest May 1 farm stocks of hay since 1939. At that time, the farm carryover was about 3 million tons more than at present. The 10-year (1932-41) average of May 1 stocks is 10,531,000 tons. A longer than usual hay feeding season greatly depleted hay supplies in the west coast States and Idaho, and to a lesser degree in the Ohio Valley States. In most other States current stocks are larger than average. The May 1943 condition of tame hay was 81, which is 3 points above the 10-year average but is 2 points below last year when yields per acre were unusually high.

CITRUS FRUITS: As the harvesting season advances it is evident that production of all oranges for the 1942-43 season is larger than previously estimated. Early and midseason varieties, harvest of which is about over, turned out about the same as indicated on April 1. Production of Valencia oranges, which comprise a little more than one-half the total crop, is now estimated about 6 percent larger than on April 1. Increases are indicated in both Florida and California. Valencias in Florida are more than half harvested; in California the crop is harvested in the Desert Valleys and partially harvested in central counties, although the main harvest in other counties had not begun on May 1.

Harvesting of grapefruit in Florida and Texas is nearly over and is well along in Arizona and the Desert Valleys of California. Harvest of the summer crop in other areas of California has not started. Production of grapefruit in all States for the 1942-43 season is now estimated to be 4 percent larger than the estimate of April 1.

May 1 reports indicate a 2.6 percent larger lemon crop in California than was forecast on April 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CHERRIES: The California 1943 cherry crop is estimated at 19,700 tons compared with 33,000 in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 21,840 tons. Indicated production of the Royal Ann variety is 9,300 tons, compared with 13,000 in 1942 and 8,400 tons in 1941. Poor pollination, resulting chiefly from unfavorable weather during the period of bloom, resulted in a poor or uneven set in many California cherry orchards. The May 1 condition of sweet cherries in Washington was 87 percent and of sour cherries, 85 percent. Last year the condition was 90 for sweet and 93 for sour. In Oregon, the May 1 condition of sweet varieties was 88 percent compared with 91 percent a year ago; sour varieties, 84 percent, compared with 95 percent in 1942. Carlot movement of sweet cherries from Washington and Oregon will begin the second or third week of June--somewhat later than usual. In the North Central and Northeastern States, prospects are generally good for sour cherries, but severe damage from winter killing and April frosts has greatly reduced sweet cherry production prospects.

PEACHES: Peach production in the 10 early Southern States is forecast at 9,141,000 bushels, the lowest on record except the crops of 1911 and 1932. This estimate compares with last year's production of 19,591,000 bushels and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 15,108,000 bushels. Prospective production in all 10 States was reduced sharply by winter and spring freeze damage to buds, especially in Arkansas, Oklahoma and the Carolinas. Severe freeze damage also occurred in parts of all other peach States east of the Rocky Mountains, although in some important sections of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan the present outlook is for fair crops. The condition of California Clingstone peaches on May 1 was reported at 68 percent compared with 87 percent on May 1 last year and the 10-year (1932-41) May 1 average of 79 percent. California Freestones were reported at 73 percent condition compared with 81 percent last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 78 percent. All other Western peach States expect fair to good crops.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of the 1943 early Irish potato crop in the 10 Southern States and California was 78 percent on May 1, the same as on May 1 last year but 2 points above the 10-year (1932-41) average condition of 76 percent on May 1. April growing conditions were quite favorable in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, but frost damage and continued cold weather held back the potato crop in the Carolinas and Georgia. The combined condition for the 11 States was unchanged from April 1.

Harvest of the North Florida potato crop began about the first of May after being delayed about three weeks by freezes. With recent excellent growing weather the condition has improved remarkably and indications point to a fair yield. In Alabama, digging of commercial early potatoes began about May 1 with the crop generally in excellent shape. The Louisiana crop was retarded early in the season by freezes and cold, wet weather. April weather, however, was quite favorable and potatoes made good progress. Carlot movement began April 30.

In California, harvest is in full progress and crop prospects continue to be very favorable. Quality of the early harvest has been exceptionally good.

MAPLE SUGAR PRODUCTION: Approximately 7 percent fewer maple trees were tapped this spring than in 1942. The season was longer than usual but the flow was impeded by a period of severely cold weather. Production of equivalent sugar per tree was somewhat lower than last year but about 25 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. This year's sirup production is 10 percent below 1942's totals, while the maple sugar production is 17 percent below.

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DAIRY PRODUCTION MAY 1, 1943

PASTURES

Farm pastures this year, although delayed by cool weather in many sections and in need of rain in some areas, appear to be off to about an average start. May 1 condition for the country as a whole averaged 78 percent of normal. This was lower than in either of the last two years but was somewhat above the 1932-41 average of 74 percent for May 1.

Cool April weather in the eastern half of the United States retarded pasture development and in Northern States the shift from winter rations to green feed may be delayed ten days to two weeks later than usual. In the main, however, pastures in this area are well supplied with moisture and should develop rapidly with the coming of warm weather. In the Southeast, pastures were rather generally better than on May 1 a year ago when weather was extremely dry. In the lower States of the South Central region rapid improvement of pastures has already taken place with the advance of the season. The condition of pastures in the group of states from Alabama through Oklahoma and Texas were 8 to 12 points higher than on April 1. In Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada pastures also showed marked improvement during April.

In the West North Central States, pastures were rather spotted with development considerably delayed by cool weather and with additional rain needed in some areas. In the Southwest, April rainfall was light, and pastures and ranges were generally in need of moisture to maintain growth of early grass. Drought was especially severe in southern and western Texas, much of New Mexico, and parts of Arizona. In the central and northern Rocky Mountain States, pastures were generally in good condition, while California had uniformly excellent pastures over the entire State.

MILK PRODUCTION

For the second time since January, 1940, total monthly milk production in the United States failed to exceed that of the same month in the previous year. Estimated at $10\frac{1}{4}$ billion pounds, the April farm production of milk was short of the April record high of last year by 60 million pounds or nearly 1 percent. A larger number of milk cows was more than offset by a smaller milk production per cow, with April weather conditions generally less favorable to the milk flow than were conditions a year ago. The April output divided by the population indicates a daily per capita production of 2.51 pounds compared with 2.32 pounds in the previous month, 2.56 pounds in April last year and an April 1937-41 average of 2.35 pounds.

Milk production per cow thus far in 1943 has not held up so well as a year earlier and on May 1 averaged only 16.12 pounds per cow compared with 16.67 on that date last year. A late spring, with generally retarded pastures, and shortages of high-protein feeds and skilled labor in many areas, have discouraged hopes for a record 1943 milk production in most dairy quarters. Production per cow on May 1 was lower than a year ago in all groups of States excepting the South Central but was, however, well above the May 1, 1932-41 average in every region of the country. In herds kept by crop correspondents, 72.6 percent of the milk cows were being milked on May 1. This percentage was the lowest for the date since 1937.

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as of
May 1, 1943

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 6,727,000,000 eggs in April, 12 percent more than the previous peak April production of 1942 and 36 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Record production of eggs has occurred in all months following July 1941. Production in April was higher than a year earlier in all areas of the country and, except for the Western area, was also the highest of record. The aggregate production for the first 4 months of the year was 15 percent higher than the previous record production for this period of 1942.

The rate of production per layer of 17.08 eggs during April was 2 percent less than the record high of 17.49 last year but is 3 percent higher than the 10-year average of 16.54 eggs. Production per layer for the first 4 months of this year was 52.34 eggs compared with 52.41 eggs during the same period in 1942.

There were 393,902,000 layers on farms during April -- a peak number for the month, 15 percent over last year and 31 percent higher than the 10-year average. The number of layers in April was the highest of record in all parts of the country except in the Western States where they were the highest since 1931.

There were 470,149,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1, 1943 compared with 419,441,000 a year earlier, an increase of 12 percent. This is the largest number of chicks and young chickens on hand May 1 since the record began in 1931 and is 38 percent above the 10-year average. All sections of the country showed increases over last year ranging from 3 percent in the Western States to 31 percent in the North Atlantic States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS MAY 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1932-41	36,868	70,282	85,079	40,574	81,852	25,533	340,190
1942	42,175	80,966	122,790	46,462	96,107	30,941	419,441
1943	55,354	87,699	134,018	50,532	110,595	31,951	470,149

Peak production of hatchery chicks continues with demands still unsatisfied. There is some indication that hatchings during May and June will be large but that after May 20 many hatcheries will slow operations to keep in line with a decline in advance bookings.

Farmers received 33.7 cents per dozen for eggs on April 15 compared with 34.0 cents on March 15, and with 25.6 cents on April 15 a year ago. Mid-April farm egg prices were the highest for this date since 1920 and have been exceeded in only 2 years since 1910 when records were first kept. Prices of 36.0 and 36.6 cents per dozen were received by farmers in 1919 and 1920 respectively. The April 15 egg price is more than double the 10-year (1932-41) average price.

Prices received by farmers for chickens in mid-April were the highest for this date since 1920. The April 15 price was 24.6 cents per pound live weight compared with 18.4 cents a year earlier and the March 15, 1943 price of 23.5 cents.

Turkey prices on April 15 averaged 28.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 19.8 cents a year earlier and with the 5-year (1937-41) April 15 average of 15.4 cents.

Cost of feed in a typical farm poultry ration on April 15 was \$2.00 per 100 pounds, an increase of 8 cents per 100 over the March 15 price and 33 cents higher than the April 15, 1942 price. Egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios on April 15 were considerably more favorable than a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production		
	Pct. not harv. for grain: Left for:										
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	Ind.:	Average:	Ind.:	Average:	Ind.:			
	1932-41:	1942:	1943:	1943:	1932-41:	1942:	1943:	1932-41:	1942:	1943:	
	Percent	Thous. A.	Thous. A.	Bushels	Thous. A.	Thous. A.	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	3.4	2.1	9.0	250	22.3	27.0	21.0	6,160	7,479	5,250	
N.J.	12.4	27.5	25.0	46	22.0	23.5	21.5	1,228	1,175	989	
Pa.	2.6	1.8	5.0	756	19.2	19.0	17.0	18,262	15,143	12,851	
Ohio	2.8	2.5	9.0	1,495	20.2	21.0	16.5	41,783	36,183	24,668	
Ind.	3.9	7.1	7.0	992	17.4	12.5	15.5	29,050	13,775	15,376	
Ill.	4.4	16.3	9.0	1,045	18.1	13.0	16.5	35,291	12,623	17,242	
Mich.	2.2	1.5	3.0	629	20.4	22.5	21.0	16,588	15,120	13,209	
Wis.	10.5	2.6	4.0	30	16.8	21.5	20.0	659	817	600	
Minn.	13.5	7.5	16.0	131	17.7	22.5	18.0	3,143	3,600	2,358	
Iowa	13.9	2.5	18.0	164	17.5	23.0	18.0	6,375	4,485	2,952	
Mo.	8.2	17.8	9.0	1,115	14.2	13.0	14.0	27,555	9,035	15,610	
S.Dak.	44.0	8.3	35.0	166	10.9	20.0	12.0	1,387	3,760	1,992	
Nebr.	24.4	2.5	7.5	2,744	12.9	24.0	17.0	35,078	68,760	46,648	
Kans.	27.9	4.7	5.0	9,927	11.5	19.5	16.0	117,969	206,661	158,832	
Del.	3.4	4.8	5.0	56	17.3	21.5	18.5	1,325	1,290	1,036	
Md.	3.2	5.0	7.0	283	18.6	19.5	17.5	7,566	5,986	4,952	
Va.	4.3	3.5	12.0	433	13.8	16.0	14.0	7,961	7,520	6,065	
W.Va.	12.9	19.7	22.0	84	14.4	15.5	14.0	1,946	1,457	1,176	
N.C.	4.6	5.0	9.0	490	11.8	15.5	14.0	5,551	8,014	6,860	
S.C.	2.9	3.5	4.0	305	10.2	11.0	11.5	1,833	3,377	3,508	
Ga.	6.3	9.1	9.0	237	9.4	10.5	10.5	1,584	2,530	2,488	
Ky.	12.1	15.9	23.0	306	13.8	14.0	14.0	5,805	5,194	4,284	
Tenn.	5.4	3.7	6.0	353	11.4	14.5	14.0	4,700	5,234	4,942	
Ala.	9.7	13.3	12.0	16	10.6	13.0	12.0	67	169	192	
Miss.	—	41.7	25.0	9	—	23.0	29.0	—	161	261	
Ark.	25.3	29.0	32.0	21	9.2	11.0	10.5	544	242	220	
Okla.	18.0	8.5	15.0	3,230	11.5	16.5	12.0	47,441	57,370	38,760	
Tex.	37.8	16.0	9.5	3,159	8.9	16.5	10.5	26,434	47,438	33,170	
Mont.	19.7	4.2	45.0	789	15.1	25.5	15.0	13,549	34,731	11,833	
Idaho	10.5	6.8	16.0	473	22.4	24.0	20.0	13,986	12,840	9,460	
Wyo.	33.6	7.7	17.0	116	11.6	24.0	14.0	1,123	3,168	1,624	
Colo.	45.5	9.2	7.0	1,122	12.1	22.6	18.0	8,356	24,996	20,196	
N.Mex.	47.1	14.9	30.0	228	8.7	17.5	9.0	1,741	4,498	2,052	
Ariz.	2.8	8.0	7.0	27	21.7	25.0	23.0	908	575	621	
Utah	7.4	7.2	10.0	154	17.6	18.5	14.0	3,168	3,090	2,156	
Nev.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	27.0	30.0	29.0	91	120	116	
Wash.	21.5	4.7	30.0	947	25.1	32.0	23.0	27,192	46,880	21,781	
Oreg.	21.3	5.3	18.0	494	20.4	28.5	19.5	12,274	17,841	9,633	
Calif.	12.1	8.4	8.0	484	18.1	18.5	19.0	14,471	9,916	9,196	
U.S.	20.6	7.0	11.1	33,310	14.3	19.7	15.5	550,181	703,253	515,159	

OATS

State	Condition May 1			Percent of total acreage in								
				Spring Oats			Fall or Winter Oats					
	Average:			Average:			Average:					
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943			
	Percent			Percent			Percent					
N.C.	79	74	47	37	53	63						
S.C.	75	72	19	11	12	81	89	88				
Ga.	75	72	17	12	13	83	88	87				
Fla.	68	80	41	44	40	59	56	60				
Ala.	76	72	40	14	17	60	86	83				
Miss.	75	72	26	16	18	74	84	82				
Ark.	75	80	73	69	41	51	31	59	49			
La.	74	76	78	19	10	5	81	90	95			
Okla.	69	62	60	91	88	93	9	12	7			
Tex.	64	39	50	48	32	44	52	68	56			
10 States	69	53	63	56	42	45	44	58	55			

RYE								
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
left for								
State	harvest	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	for grain	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943	
	in 1943							
	Thous. acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19	16.5	18.5	16.5	349	407	314	
N.J.	12	16.9	18.5	17.0	342	278	204	
Pa.	48	14.1	14.5	13.0	1,171	841	624	
Ohio	81	15.2	17.0	14.0	993	1,649	1,134	
Ind.	111	12.3	13.5	12.0	1,569	1,944	1,332	
Ill.	52	12.3	11.0	11.0	1,028	539	572	
Mich.	64	12.3	14.5	13.0	1,562	1,160	832	
Wis.	123	11.2	12.0	12.0	2,766	1,620	1,476	
Minn.	163	13.3	15.0	15.0	5,451	3,345	2,445	
Iowa	19	14.6	16.0	15.5	1,224	368	294	
Mo.	60	10.9	11.0	12.5	422	495	750	
N. Dak.	575	9.9	17.5	12.5	7,806	16,082	7,188	
S. Dak.	582	10.5	17.0	11.5	5,630	13,872	6,693	
Nebr.	450	9.5	13.5	11.5	3,079	5,926	5,175	
Kans.	122	10.5	11.0	10.5	580	1,287	1,281	
Del.	12	12.4	14.0	13.0	104	154	156	
Md.	20	13.4	14.0	13.5	231	294	270	
Va.	44	11.3	13.0	11.5	538	585	506	
W. Va.	4	11.3	12.5	10.5	96	62	42	
N. C.	41	8.3	9.5	9.0	495	456	369	
S. C.	32	8.4	8.5	8.5	124	246	272	
Ga.	23	6.5	7.0	7.0	140	140	161	
Ky.	24	11.1	12.5	11.0	167	250	264	
Tenn.	34	8.4	9.5	9.5	311	399	323	
Okla.	114	8.2	9.5	7.5	496	1,188	855	
Tex.	23	9.6	12.0	10.0	81	240	230	
Mont.	35	10.3	15.0	10.5	421	720	368	
Idaho	6	13.0	16.0	10.0	81	112	60	
Wyo.	17	7.2	10.0	9.0	151	190	153	
Colo.	126	7.6	12.5	10.5	345	1,250	1,323	
N. Mex.	19	1/9.9	12.5	9.0	1/51	188	171	
Utah	10	8.8	11.0	8.0	24	88	80	
Wash.	31	9.7	13.0	12.0	203	416	372	
Oreg.	32	12.8	14.0	14.0	453	420	448	
Calif.	9	12.4	13.0	13.0	113	130	117	
U.S.	3,137	11.4	14.9	11.7	38,589	57,341	36,854	
1/ Short-time average								

MAPLE PRODUCTS									
Trees tapped				Sugar made 1/			Sirup made 1/		
State	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943
	:1932-41:			:1932-41:			:1932-41:		
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons		
Me.	174	128	133	10	8	6	24	27	25
N.H.	344	254	241	51	44	18	66	66	70
Vt.	4,918	4,000	3,680	321	320	328	1,007	1,310	1,132
Mass.	224	200	202	53	28	23	57	64	64
N.Y.	3,144	3,111	2,893	245	177	124	718	933	839
Pa.	587	441	375	73	40	27	173	128	95
Ohio	1,024	854	786	10	5	2	284	177	193
Mich.	487	488	542	18	19	6	108	102	134
Wis.	326	333	283	5	2	2	74	90	48
Md.	51	38	34	14	11	8	23	18	15
10 States	11,279	9,847	9,169	800	654	544	2,534	2,915	2,615
1/ Does not include maple products produced on nonfarm lands in Somerset County.									
Maine.									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1943

May 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CONDITION MAY 1, 1943 OF CERTAIN

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Crop	Production 1/			Crop	Condition May 1		
and	Average :		Indicated :	and	Average :		
State	1930-39 :	1941 :	1942 :	State	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:				PEACHES:			
California, all	37,198	51,532	43,662	Florida	61	75	53
Navels and				California, all	79	85	70
misc. 2/	15,803	22,027	14,880	Clingstone	79	87	68
Valencias	21,395	29,505	28,782	Freestone	78	81	73
Florida, all	18,940	27,200	36,300	PEARS:			
Early & mid-				Florida	62	76	54
season	3/12,521	15,200	19,300	California, all	75	78	87
Valencias	3/ 8,321	12,000	17,000	Bartlett	--	79	88
Texas, all 2/	1,157	2,850	2,900	Other	--	69	80
Arizona, all 2/	259	660	700	GRAPES:			
Louisiana, all 2/	275	192	340	Florida	72	76	78
5 States	57,829	82,434	83,902	California, all	82	82	87
TANGERINES:				Wine varieties	83	85	85
Florida	2,350	2,100	4,400	Raisin varieties	81	82	89
ALL ORANGES AND				Table varieties	83	80	85
TANGERINES				CHERRIES:			
5 States	60,179	84,534	88,302	Washington	--	91	87
GRAPEFRUIT:				Oregon	--	91	88
Florida, all	14,760	19,200	26,500	California	61	80	5/53
Seedless	3/ 5,250	7,000	9,500	OTHER CROPS:			
Other	3/10,393	12,200	17,000	California:			
Texas, all	6,350	14,500	17,100	Apples, com-			
Arizona, all	1,505	3,450	2,415	mercial crop	76	73	82
California, all	1,768	3,144	2,662	Plums	71	78	72
Desert Valleys	789	1,343	1,304	Prunes	65	69	71
Other	979	1,301	1,358	Apricots	60	64	30
4 States	24,383	40,294	48,677	Almonds	53	68	54
LEMONS:				Walnuts	78	85	81
California	8,815	11,753	14,000	Florida:			
LIMES:				Avocados	64	74	64
Florida	37	150	4/ 175	Blueberries	76	86	71

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ December 1 indicated production. 5/ 1943 cherry production in California indicated to be 19,700 tons as of May 1, compared with 33,000 tons produced in 1942 and 21,000 tons in 1941.

EARLY POTATOES 1/

P E A C H E S

State	Condition May 1			State	Condition May 1			Production 2/	Ind.
	Average :	1942 :	1943		Average :	1942 :	1943		
	1932-41 :				1932-41 :				
	Percent				Percent			Thousand bushels	
N.C.	80	84	70		60	71	11	1,978	792
S.C.	77	78	68		62	72	21	1,832	1,344
Ga.	76	73	73		61	76	31	4,896	2,655
Fla.	71	84	65		61	75	53	72	123
Ala.	77	70	80		58	72	42	1,411	1,032
Miss.	75	80	79		59	73	46	833	643
Ark.	77	78	79		48	68	25	1,891	820
La.	74	75	87		59	71	44	283	216
Okla.	75	75	82		37	67	21	456	220
Tex.	70	75	76		48	61	39	1,456	1,332
Calif.	88	90	92		--	--	--	--	--
11 States	76	78	78		56	71	27	15,108	9,141

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

3/ Includes 250,000 bushels harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1943

May 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	ALL HAY			TAME HAY			PASTURE		
	: Stocks on farms May 1			: Condition May 1			: Condition May 1		
State	: Average :			: Average :			: Average :		
	: 1932-41 :	1942 :	1943	: 1932-41 :	1942 :	1943	: 1932-41 :	1942 :	1943
	Thousand tons			Percent			Percent		
Maine	100	69	135	87	89	92	83	85	89
N.H.	38	26	69	87	90	85	83	87	78
Vt.	87	37	140	88	92	91	86	89	84
Mass.	47	38	76	86	92	89	84	88	85
R.I.	4	4	6	86	76	87	78	75	78
Conn.	42	40	40	87	85	87	83	81	76
N.Y.	579	262	717	79	85	80	77	85	76
N.J.	58	53	56	80	78	80	78	76	78
Pa.	400	306	431	80	82	80	77	81	76
Ohio	411	300	348	78	81	76	75	80	74
Ind.	369	277	310	77	81	75	76	81	74
Ill.	514	407	475	77	84	73	76	84	74
Mich.	425	331	553	79	85	85	72	81	78
Wis.	591	779	1,146	78	88	88	75	86	84
Minn.	622	833	692	75	83	82	71	83	77
Iowa	545	509	888	75	86	76	75	84	80
Mo.	401	300	547	74	85	80	73	84	78
N.Dak.	273	602	553	61	88	77	56	87	76
S.Dak.	252	355	812	66	84	78	63	84	74
Nebr.	391	543	664	72	87	80	67	85	79
Kans.	165	219	280	71	88	80	63	89	82
Del.	11	13	15	81	76	75	78	78	69
Md.	72	57	67	78	70	78	76	72	75
Va.	168	152	225	79	63	80	77	62	76
W.Va.	84	102	87	78	75	76	74	70	70
N.C.	190	268	241	78	72	75	78	70	73
S.C.	95	105	132	67	69	70	70	68	70
Ga.	134	186	200	70	67	77	76	69	74
Fla.	15	18	24	70	73	75	74	80	72
Ky.	291	289	260	79	81	79	77	78	73
Tenn.	362	439	404	77	72	78	76	70	76
Ala.	164	274	216	69	74	74	76	73	79
Miss.	179	266	236	71	73	74	76	77	75
Ark.	205	264	246	76	81	76	79	85	78
La.	44	41	42	74	80	75	78	82	80
Okla.	128	205	159	69	76	70	66	88	77
Tex.	185	326	199	68	77	74	72	90	77
Mont.	330	380	469	80	91	84	73	90	84
Idaho	226	156	115	88	87	84	83	85	86
Wyo.	164	200	191	84	92	88	79	90	92
Colo.	222	329	339	82	93	89	68	94	89
N.Mex.	40	96	45	80	88	80	68	91	70
Ariz.	43	50	25	87	89	89	88	86	74
Utah	79	73	106	84	88	88	80	86	86
Nev.	65	40	51	84	86	85	85	80	84
Wash.	162	177	59	85	89	84	81	85	79
Oreg.	213	173	103	85	88	89	83	83	85
Calif.	346	291	204	84	84	90	83	87	92
U. S.	10,531	11,260	13,398	78	83	81	74	83	78

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average		1943		Average		
	1937-41	1942	1943	1942	1937-41	1942	1943
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
March	8,666	9,641	9,759	101	2.14	2.32	2.32
April	9,231	10,305	10,245	99	2.35	2.56	2.51
Jan.-April, Incl.	33,068	36,984	37,157	100.5	2.11	2.30	2.28

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	May 1			State and Division	May 1		
	Average				Average		
	1932-41	1942	1943		1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	14.3	15.4	15.1	Md.	15.2	17.4	15.5
N.H.	14.6	15.2	15.3	Va.	11.2	11.9	12.3
Vt.	16.0	18.6	17.4	W.Va.	10.7	11.0	10.2
Mass.	18.6	19.2	18.2	N.C.	11.4	12.4	12.0
Conn.	18.0	19.8	18.5	S.C.	9.9	11.2	10.7
N.Y.	19.2	22.5	21.1	Ga.	9.1	9.0	9.4
N.J.	20.7	22.5	21.9	S. ATL.	11.03	11.98	11.91
Pa.	18.0	20.6	19.6	Ky.	11.6	12.3	11.5
N. ATL.	18.20	20.80	19.72	Tenn.	10.5	11.6	11.5
Ohio	16.3	17.8	16.9	Ala.	8.7	9.7	9.1
Ind.	15.2	17.1	15.6	Miss.	8.0	8.2	8.2
Ill.	15.9	17.9	17.1	Ark.	9.7	9.7	9.2
Mich.	18.4	20.0	19.7	Okla.	12.5	12.2	12.2
Wis.	18.4	21.4	20.5	Tex.	10.4	9.7	10.2
E.N.CENT.	17.24	19.59	18.64	S.CENT.	10.39	10.57	10.66
Minn.	17.7	19.6	18.6	Mont.	14.9	16.8	17.9
Iowa	15.7	17.8	17.4	Idaho	18.4	19.5	19.0
Mo.	11.5	12.7	11.9	Wyo.	13.2	15.7	17.3
N.Dak.	13.3	16.5	16.2	Colo.	14.5	16.5	18.0
S.Dak.	12.4	15.0	14.1	Wash.	20.0	21.1	19.8
Nebr.	14.8	17.5	16.9	Oreg.	18.9	21.6	19.9
Kans.	15.6	16.9	16.8	Calif.	21.2	22.2	22.4
W.N.CENT.	14.69	16.79	16.23	WEST:	17.28	19.48	19.46
				U.S.	14.86	16.67	16.12

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 10, 1943

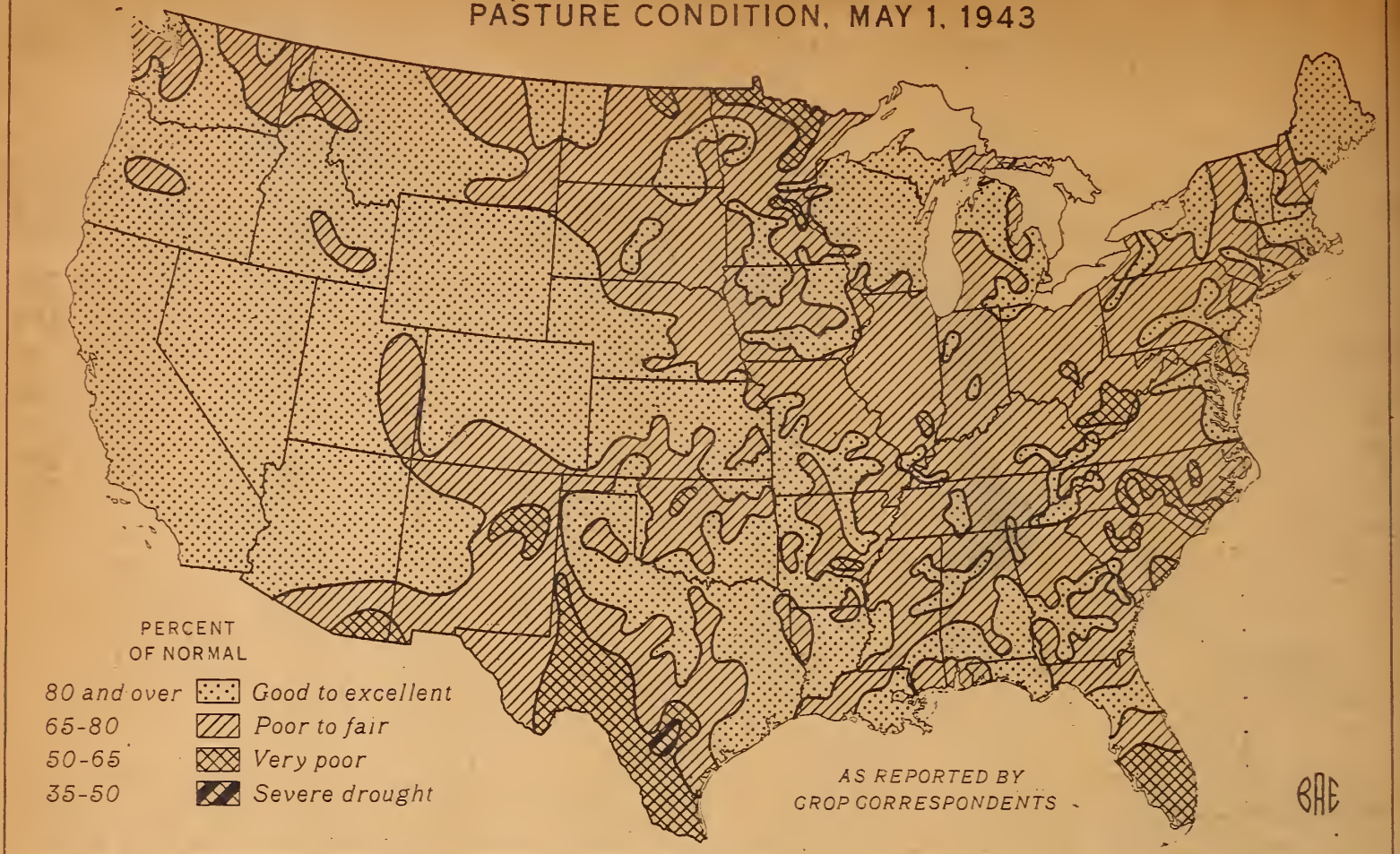
May 1, 1943

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
	hand during April		100 layers		During April		Jan.to Apr.incl.	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,748	2,104	1,944	1,992	34	42	119	144
N.H.	1,402	1,564	1,896	1,896	27	30	96	105
Vt.	772	907	1,968	1,974	15	18	51	62
Mass.	3,646	4,232	1,938	1,950	71	83	250	283
R.I.	388	420	1,911	1,908	7	8	28	29
Conn.	2,212	2,582	1,980	1,911	44	49	142	164
N.Y.	11,554	12,543	1,758	1,752	203	220	699	781
N.J.	5,127	5,569	1,770	1,698	91	95	355	341
Pa.	15,055	16,286	1,788	1,773	269	289	928	1,038
N.Atl.	41,904	46,207	1,816	1,805	761	834	2,668	2,947
Ohio	16,898	17,950	1,794	1,758	303	316	965	1,062
Ind.	11,544	13,582	1,881	1,854	217	252	679	808
Ill.	17,514	19,756	1,746	1,713	306	338	910	1,052
Mich.	9,603	10,443	1,740	1,698	167	177	546	599
Wis.	13,424	14,678	1,671	1,665	224	244	756	843
E.N.Cent.	68,983	76,409	1,764	1,737	1,217	1,327	3,856	4,364
Minn.	19,069	23,816	1,758	1,692	335	403	1,070	1,329
Iowa	28,165	30,748	1,719	1,704	484	524	1,395	1,561
Mo.	18,986	22,776	1,818	1,764	345	402	1,022	1,179
N.Dak.	4,186	5,284	1,767	1,596	74	84	205	223
S.Dak.	6,896	8,163	1,746	1,677	120	137	342	380
Nebr.	11,534	13,657	1,824	1,797	210	245	642	779
Kans.	13,312	15,848	1,857	1,824	247	289	791	922
N.W.Cent.	102,148	120,292	1,777	1,732	1,815	2,084	5,467	6,373
Del.	809	842	1,830	1,800	15	15	50	50
Md.	2,822	2,880	1,746	1,734	49	50	155	166
Va.	7,036	7,414	1,695	1,680	120	125	391	418
N.Va.	3,298	3,566	1,812	1,794	60	64	183	212
N.C.	7,096	8,620	1,668	1,557	118	134	340	408
S.C.	2,794	3,172	1,524	1,359	43	43	120	129
Ga.	5,778	6,504	1,470	1,398	85	91	244	275
Fla.	1,570	1,801	1,692	1,596	27	29	87	93
S.Atl.	31,253	34,799	1,654	1,583	517	551	1,570	1,751
Ky.	8,388	9,787	1,824	1,782	153	174	454	540
Tenn.	7,650	9,429	1,656	1,650	127	156	376	482
Ala.	5,440	7,010	1,596	1,500	87	105	248	301
Miss.	5,364	6,736	1,500	1,338	80	90	219	264
Ark.	6,288	7,156	1,686	1,578	106	113	278	310
La.	3,506	4,026	1,470	1,368	52	55	142	157
Okla.	9,949	11,647	1,767	1,752	176	204	551	664
Tex.	21,650	25,990	1,671	1,665	362	433	1,095	1,355
S.Cent.	68,235	81,781	1,675	1,626	1,143	1,330	3,363	4,073
Mont.	1,716	1,865	1,752	1,692	30	32	90	93
Idaho	1,955	2,012	1,716	1,782	34	36	99	114
Wyo.	649	747	1,740	1,758	11	13	34	41
Colo.	3,031	3,358	1,746	1,752	53	59	153	190
N.Mex.	921	1,190	1,578	1,548	15	18	46	61
Ariz.	489	549	1,722	1,698	8	9	30	32
Utah	1,854	2,014	1,752	1,830	32	37	115	128
Nev.	204	217	1,830	1,803	4	4	14	14
Wash.	5,218	5,580	1,812	1,782	95	99	332	358
Oreg.	2,762	3,036	1,872	1,848	52	56	176	193
Calif.	11,970	13,846	1,818	1,722	218	238	723	805
WEST.	30,769	34,414	1,794	1,746	552	601	1,812	2,029
U.S.	343,292	393,902	1,749	1,708	6,005	6,727	18,736	21,537

PASTURE CONDITION, MAY 1, 1943



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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